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ment puzzles him: why is it not French? He is royally treated everywhere, is gracious in his recognition of this, but preserves his dignity and has courteous, independent judgments to offer on what his excellent eyes have seen. He knows how to praise American progress unstintedly while recognizing its limitations. He perceives the almost fabulous wealth of the Argentine land and Southern Brazil and yet the present-day life with them is a gamble. Admirably he brings out the strength in each people or its upper classes, the only ones he could converse with. (That everyone speaks French in "Saint Paul," as this book calls São Paulo, is a figure of speech.) His pages on the invigorating air of the Pampas and the exuberant beauty of the Brazilian forest take one across the equator.

Martin's book is a singular contrast to Clemenceau's. Quite as little a scientific geographic study, it goes very much more into facts and figures. Yet it fails utterly to convey the clear impressions that the French statesman has known how to convey in his seemingly less laborious pages. The photographs, nevertheless, do give a good idea of the scenes depicted. Certainly, there are many facts about Salvador here. Financial notions can be gotten out of the whole perhaps easier than geographic ones. It is hard for a reader to get clear concepts here of either places or people. Trade relations and commercial methods, however, are well described.

MARK JEFFERSON.

Trabajos del Cuerpo de Ingenieros. Encargado del levantamiento del Mapa Fisico y Politico de Venezuela. Appendice a la Memoria del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. xxxiii and 486 pp. Maps.* Imprenta Bolivar, Caracas. 1911. 10½ x 7½.

Stimulated by a desire to publish a new physico-political map of Venezuela, as a part of the centennial celebration of Venezuelan Independence, that government (in 1909) authorized the surveys which are embodied in this volume. The time at the disposition of the topographical engineers was too short for the completion of the work by 1911, but a fair beginning has been made and noteworthy results are now at hand. Already about two square degrees, or 21,000 square kilometers, have been triangulated and mapped topographically. The finished tract extends east and west of the well-known port of La Guaira about one degree, includes Valencia and Caracas, and extends inland to Calabozo, latitude 9° south. In addition, the positions of nearly 150 places scattered over 4½° of latitude and 12° of longitude have been determined astronomically. The scale of the completed map is to be 1:1,000,000.

The progress of topographic work in Venezuela again calls our attention to the unequal value of the data on which existing maps of that and neighboring countries are based. The boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana was laid down accurately by a British-Venezuelan Commission according to the terms of the treaty of 1899. From the Salto de Maturaca to the summit of Roraima the boundary has been run by a Brazilian Commission. The great region of the Upper Orinoco, and the Casiquiare-Negro province, is still without any save primitive maps,—those of Cadazzi, Humboldt, Schomburg, and the Spaniards, modified especially as to longitude by the work of international commissions. Poorly mapped though they are, these remote frontiers are better known than some of the regions which they enclose. The great district between the Orinoco and the Guiana frontier is especially unknown and contains natural resources which should be a stimulus to immediate exploration. The present volume is purely statistical and descriptive; the maps are to appear later.

ISAIAH BOWMAN.

AFRICA

The Baganda. An Account of Their Native Customs and Beliefs. By the Rev. John Roscoe. xix and 525 pp. Ills., plans, index. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, 1911. \$5. 9 x 6.

The close reading of this valuable work recording with every note of extreme accuracy the life of the men of once bloody Uganda leaves a sense of unsatisfaction. It is only when a turning of the pages once again to find the

* Listed under "Venezuela," *Bull.*, Vol. 43, 1911, p. 876.